

POETICAL.



FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.
BE GLAD WHILE YET YOU MAY.
Addressed to an interesting little boy at play.

BY M. M. G. JR.
Bound, bound away, beautiful boy!
Bound in thy joy away!
Ring out thy voice to hill and glen,
Be glad while yet you may.

Laugh to the light winds hurrying on
Upon their viewless way:
They'll never find thee younger, boy!
Be glad while yet you may.

Sped for the restless butterfly,
From shrub to flowered gay:
Shout to the wild-bird hastening by,
Be glad while yet you may.

Go where the notes of music ring
Out in their mingling play:
Leap to their wild and joyous sound,
Be glad while yet you may.

Hie to the gushing stream, and through
The livelong summer-day,
Wanton its sparkling waves among—
Be glad while yet you may.

The days roll on, when joys like these
Thy heart no more can sway:
Weep for the sorrowful hours then!
Be glad while yet you may.

New Glasgow, Va.

AGRICULTURAL.



FROM THE BALTIMORE FARMER.
ON THE CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. James M. Lawton, in a communication in the Cultivator, gives the following rules for the preparation of the soil, and the culture of the ruta bage. The conclusions at which he arrives are the result of many years experience and close observation.

1. The land, he says, properly adapted to the nature of the plant, is a strong loam.
2. The land should be ploughed early in the spring, in order that the sward, if it have one, may rot by the 10th of June.
3. The land should be made perfectly mellow and smooth, and a coat of good manure that is fine, say sheep or barn yard manure, should be put on.

4. Throw the land into ridges, twenty-four inches apart, with a small horse plough.
5. Roll down the ridges by a light roller, or other instrument; make a light furrow, say an inch deep, in the seed, on or about the 15th of June; and when the seed comes up, all but one plant should be pulled up; the plants should be ten inches apart in the drill.

6. Dress the plants three times in a season, that is, keep the weeds out, and the earth stirred about the plants; as they are first breaking through the ground, they must be powdered with plaster of paris, and twice afterwards also, when they receive the two last hoeings.

Mr. Lawton further adds that he has found the above rules, when closely followed, never to fail in producing a good crop; this last year he raised from 90 rods, that is from half an acre and ten perches of land, 605 bushels of sound, close-grained ruta bage turnips, on land a distance from the house or barn, on which, never to his knowledge, a spoonful of manure had been placed, until within a few days of the time he put the seed in the ground. This product was equal to 1075 5-9 bushels to the acre. The success of Mr. Lawton should surely serve to stimulate every farmer and planter to appropriate at least an acre or two to the culture of this excellent and hardy root. Unlike the other members of the turnip family, it will preserve through the hardest winter in the field, if the precaution be taken to throw a furrow up against the rows, just as the hard frosts set in, and may be drawn thence for use, as occasion may suit. They are also more firm in meat, and more nutritious than any other turnip. Horses and cows that feed upon them do not scour, as when kept on the other varieties.

APPLES.
It is maintained that the value of sweet apples over roots, for feeding stock, is rapidly becoming known; that they may be raised to give reasonable return on land and labor, at a half cent a bushel, while the root crop, by the cheapest mode of culture, will cost ten times as much, or five cents a bushel; that they are particularly adapted (sweet apples) to fattening hogs. It is even predicted with confidence, that in a few years apples will be esteemed second only to the wheat crop. The writer says molasses is obtained from the juice of sweet apples, by evaporating the cider in its freshest state, of good quality, cheaper than can be bought, and he further insists that sugar will ultimately be extracted from sweet apples cheaper than from beets, which it will supercede, on account of the trifling labor in producing one, and the constant labor in producing the other. The writer urges the importance of careful selection of the kind to be planted; he adds, that with far more expensive food than apples, at half cent a bushel, some farmers that make large profits on their pork, and the article ends by the statement of this interesting fact:

"Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, Massachusetts, a remarkably successful farmer, makes it is said, some three thousand or four thousand dollars worth of pork a year, and pock-

ets the proceeds as clear profit. He makes his hogs pay their way up to the time of slaughtering, in the manure he gets from the piggery."

The rearing of hogs, like every thing else, except the great staples, is managed south of the Delaware in the most careless manner, without system or calculation. Can any man tell the breed of his hogs, bred altogether by chance? In process of time the best points of the animal are bred out, and the worst retained; not one man or manager in a thousand can tell when a cow, sheep, or hog is to increase its stock, thus they bring forth their young at an unseasonable and uneconomical time of the year.—*American Farmer.*

THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER.

The fame of General Washington as a soldier and a statesman is universally known and highly admired by all who appreciate talents, worth, and love of country; but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory in this respect, is not venerated according to its desert. Possessing ample means, and the most ardent love of rural life, he was one of the first experimental and practical farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mount Vernon of 10,000 acres of land, in one body, equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of 2, 3, 4 and 5 miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following fact: in 1787, he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c. and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 113 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers, and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786 he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,560 pounds, for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes.

Toads.—It is a common notion that these beautiful little animals suck poison from the earth. Now although this opinion is a fallacy, the toad is, nevertheless, one of the most useful animals in the world to the gardener. The toad lives entirely on animal food, eats it alive, and cares not a fig for Dr. Graham. The grubs and insects which he devours are very injurious to the young plants which are cultivated for the table. He comes out at night when the dampness of the air is agreeable to him, and when his prey are likewise wandering abroad, committing their depredations, and watches them as eagerly as a cat watches for mice. It is said that a few dozen of toads will destroy all the cabbage worms in a whole acre of land that is planted with cabbages, and be the means of saving the young plants from destruction.—*Boston Paper.*

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS.

THE FLOUR TRADE.
The trade in this most necessary article is so important that we have compiled a few tables that may not be uninteresting to the public. The great wheat growing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and later, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina also, to some extent. The following is the table prices for the last forty-four years:

Years.	Prices.	Administration.
1795	\$12	George Washington.
1796	16	
1797	10	
1798	7	John Adams.
1799	10	
1800	10	
1801	12	
1802	8	
1803	8	
1804	8	
1805	8	Thomas Jefferson.
1806	8	
1807	8	
1808	8	
1809	8	
1810	9	
1811	11	
1812	11	James Madison.
1813	13	
1814	14	
1815	9	
1816	8	
1817	14	
1818	10	
1819	8	
1820	5	James Monroe.
1821	4	
1822	7	
1823	8	
1824	7	
1825	5	J. THOMPSON, Clerk.
1826	5	
1827	6	John Q. Adams.
1828	6	
1829	8	
1830	5	
1831	7	
1832	6	Andrew Jackson.
1833	6	
1834	5	
1835	8	
1836	14	
1837	9	
1838	8	Martin Van Buren.
1839	8	

*Embargo.
†War with Great Britain.
‡Peace with Great Britain.

SOMETHING NEW.
It is said that a discovery has recently been made of a singular animal, unknown to natural history, inhabiting the dark gorges among the rocky mountains. It is described as being about as large as the elephant, having large horns with a hook or little hoe on the end of each, with which the animal digs roots. His dress is said to be a flowing robe of wool white as ermine, and his motion as nimble and rapid as that of a deer!—*Fet. D. Press.*

STATISTICAL.

Extracted from the speech of Mr. Caley, in the British House of Commons, on the debate relative to the Corn Laws, March 12th 1839.

National Debt of England and other countries; with the proportion of such debt which falls on each individual.

	£	Proportion of
	£ s. d.	
England	800,000,000	52 0 0
France	104,400,000	5 19 7
Russia	85,550,000	0 11 9
Austria	78,100,000	2 7 6
Prussia	29,701,000	2 7 7
Netherlands	148,500,000	23 5 5
Spain	70,000,000	5 0 8
United States		
Sicilies	18,974,000	2 11 2
Bavaria	11,811,000	2 16 0
Sardinia	4,584,000	1 1 2
Turkey	3,667,000	0 7 8
Sweden		
Portugal	5,649,000	1 2 6
Denmark	3,789,000	1 18 4
Rome	17,142,000	7 9 0
Poland	5,740,000	1 3 3
Saxony	3,800,000	2 9 1
Hanover	2,284,000	1 11 0
Baden	1,670,000	1 9 2
Wirttemberg	2,505,000	1 12 7
Tuscany	1,384,000	1 4 11
Hesse (Darmstadt)	1,184,000	1 3 11
Hesse (Electorate)	220,000	0 6 1
Switzerland		
Norway	252,000	0 3 1
East India Compa-		
ny's territories	47,609,000	0 9 0

Comparative wages of English and Foreign Operatives.

	5s. 6d. per week of 72 hours.
France	5 5
Switzerland	5 5
Austria	4 0
Tyrol	3 9
Saxony	3 6
Bona on the Rhine	2 6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Ollen Mobley vs. Jordan Wooten, } Original Attachment. Levied on

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of said Court, and shew cause against the same, or an order will be made by said Court for the sale of the lands levied on, to satisfy said levy, for the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d.

THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk.
May 25, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Between } The Bank of the State of N. Carolina, and
William S. Latta, and others

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hamilton & Cole, and Kimberly & Co. Defendants in the above case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolinian a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for said Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and American Independence the 63d.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, c. m. e.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.
Lydia Lightfoot, vs. James Lightfoot. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it is shown that a Subpoena hath issued to the Defendant, summoning him to appear and answer this petition, and the Sheriff hath returned thereon that the said Defendant cannot be found, and proclamation being made according to law, and Defendant failing to appear and answer; it was ordered that another Subpoena should issue, and the said second Subpoena being issued, it is returned by the Sheriff that the Defendant is not to be found, and therefore, proclamation was again made, and the said Defendant yet failed to appear and answer; and it was therefore ordered at the last Court, that advertisement be made in one newspaper only. It is now ordered by the Court, that the Defendant shall be notified to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Pittsboro, on the 3rd Monday in September, 1839, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte. Witness, John Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d.

J. THOMPSON, Clerk.
The North Carolina Standard will publish the above for 3 months.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

Henry Bullard, Adm'n'r of Thomas Bullard dec'd. vs. Duncan Bedale & wife Catharine, James Hails & wife Janet, Matthew Hails & wife Peggy, Polly Averitt, Roger Hair, John Hair, Jesse Hair, William Hair, Duncun Hair, Rouben Hair and Nancy Hair, heirs at law of Stephen Hair, dec'd.

Scire Facias.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Roger Hair, John Hair, Jesse Hair, William Hair, Duncun Hair, Rouben Hair and Nancy Hair, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, for said Defendants, to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause why the publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, reply and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Jno. M'Laurin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of March, Anno Domini, 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

JNO. M'LAURIN, Jr. Clerk.
April 20, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

William Tew vs. Jordan Wooten. } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, reply and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 63d.

THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk.
May 2, 1839.

Dress the Grave of thy Friend.



SHARPLE FACTORY, By
JAMES FOSTER,
Liberty Point—Fayetteville, opposite THE
JACKSON HOTEL.

May 4. 10—(y)

"The North-Carolinian"

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Journal establishment, and made considerable additions to it, is prepared to execute in a neat and expeditious manner, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND JOB PRINTING. He will keep on hand, a general assortment of BLANKS, of the most approved forms, for Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, &c. &c. His prices are regulated by those adopted at the Editorial Convention, held at Raleigh. Hand Bills on medium, royal or super royal quarto, for 30 copies, \$2.50, for 50 copies \$3, and \$1 for every additional 100 copies.

Horse Bills—for a small one, 30 copies, \$3.00. Larger ones in proportion to the size and number printed.

Large Cards, a single pack, \$3, and \$1.25 for every additional pack. Small Cards, a single pack \$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

BLANKS
Kept constantly on hand for sale at 75 cents per quire; and printed to special order, for a single quire \$2, for every additional quire under five, \$1; exceeding five quires, 75 cents per quire.

H. L. HOLMES.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES AND BONNETS.

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839.

HOTEL.—It is with much pleasure I

inform the public, that I have taken charge of the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, in the Town of CLINTON, Sampson County, North Carolina. It is with equal pleasure that I assure the public, that no pains or exertions shall be dispensed with, necessary to the comfort and ease of those who may feel inclined to patronize me. My TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best viands this country can afford.

Families travelling East and West, North and South, will find the accommodations in the Lafayette Hotel inferior to none in the Southern country. Viaticum for their journey will be neatly provided when required.

The members of our Bar will meet with a most kind and hospitable reception;—every facility will be afforded them for consulting with their clients.

B. STITH, M. D.
March 2, 1839.

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS Liverpool Salt, 500 Bush. Alum do. 10 Tons Sweets and English Iron, 40 Kegs Nails, assorted, 10 Hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, 40 Bags Rio Coffee, 10 Hhds Molasses,

Together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line.

The Subscriber has also received his Spring supply of Seasonable DRY-GOODS,

Hard-ware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm-leaf Hats, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

April 13. 7½

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices, 3 sets Coach Harness, 4 "Gig do 1 double set Carriage Harness, 1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO— SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold for account of an Executor.

May 18—12½.

AMOS KIMBALL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Charles Stevens, vs. James M. Robinson, and others, summoned as Garni shees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, Michael L. Cope, hath absconded or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, whereupon it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian notifying said Cope of the issuing of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held on the 3d Monday in August, 1839 and then and there reply and plead, or Judgment by Default will be awarded against him, the Goods levied on and Debts attached will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of May, 1839.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.
May 25, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

William Tew vs. Jordan Wooten. } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said Defendant of the levy of said attachment, and requiring him to appear, reply and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Clinton, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 63d.

THOS. I. FAISON, Clerk.
May 2, 1839.

GLOBE EXTRA.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe." During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings, weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the session of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them more convenient for preservation and reference.

Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages. The important elections which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, and give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart interest to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May and end the first week in November.

TERMS.

For 1 copy - - - - - \$ 1 00
For 6 copies - - - - - 5 00
For 12 copies - - - - - 10 00
For 25 copies - - - - - 20 00
For 50 copies - - - - - 40 00
For 100 copies - - - - - 75 00

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank of the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received—but when the subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 7th of May.

BLAIR & RIVES.
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.
Washington, April, 1839.

TIN, Copper, and Sheet Iron

MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has on hand and continues to manufacture at his old establishment, Hay Street, near the Post Office, every article in the above line, and has on hand a large assortment of Tin and appanned Ware, Copper Stills, Worms, Hatters Kettles, Dye Wash Kettles, Brass Kettles and Tea Kettles.